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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1919.

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8.00 "	to 9.30 "	" "	10 "
9.30 "	to 10.00 "	" "	15 "
10.30 "	to 11.00 "	" "	15 "
11.30 "	to 12.30 p.m.	" "	30 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" "	10 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" "	10 "
2.30 "	to 2.15 "	Set, only 15	" "
2.30 "	to 4.00 "	Every 30	" "
2.30 "	to 4.00 "	Set, only 15	" "
4.00 "	to 6.00 "	Every 15	" "
6.00 "	to 8.00 "	" "	10 "
NIGHT CARS			
8.50 p.m.,	9.30 p.m., 10 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	
11.00 p.m.,	11.30 p.m.	and 11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAYS.			
Extra Cars	1.30 p.m.	and 12.00 Midnight	
SUNDAYS.			

SOLUTION OF DANISH AND POLISH PROBLEMS.

THE ELIMINATION OF THE SUBMARINE.

BLOCKADE TO BE PARTIALLY LIFTED.

PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY TO BE SIGNED NEXT MONTH.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY BEING PARTIALLY LIFTED.

PARIS, March 2nd.

A Havas message says:—
The opposition of the French Government to lifting the blockade against Germany is undergoing a change, owing to the alarming state of affairs in Germany.

The United States and Great Britain have induced the French Government to consent to a partial lifting of the blockade, in order to stem the tide of Bolshevism and to restore order.

FRANCO-BRITISH TRADE RELATIONS.

A DEPUTATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 2nd.

A Havas message says:—
An important deputation of the Federation of British Industries will arrive in France next Wednesday to discuss the future of Franco-British trade relations.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

BRITISH TROOPS IN ASIA.

PARIS, March 6th.

A Havas message says:—
According to the French newspapers Mr. Lloyd George, as expected, has already taken up the Levant question. The time has been determined for the removal of British troops from these places in Asia for which Great Britain does not seek mandates.

THE PEACE TERMS.

GENERAL AGREEMENT AMONG THE ALLIES.

PARIS, March 6th.

A Havas message says:—
There is reason to believe that when the Supreme War Council meets to-day, the Allies will be found in substantial accord on the military, naval, and aerial terms of the preliminary Peace Treaty. Therefore, the German delegates will probably be able to come to Versailles on March 20th for signature of the preliminary Peace Treaty in the first week of April.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AMERICANS AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

PARIS, March 6th.

A Havas message says:—
Well-informed quarters in Paris suggest the quite misleading opinion that the opposition in the Senate to President Wilson's League of Nations scheme may lead him to submit, to the Conference, important modifications. President Wilson believes and is confident that he has the whole-hearted support of the American people to the aspirations and ideals incorporated in the scheme.

Other French opinion is that the resolutions in the Senate may be interpreted as a notice to President Wilson and the Peace Conference that the United States wants the Conference to settle the terms of peace first, and discuss the League and any further work later.

Information is coming in that the Senate will not ratify the Treaty without radical changes for safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine and enjoining the League's powers.

EARLIER CABLES.

ON WHAT ITS SUCCESS DEPENDS.

PARIS, March 6th.

A Havas message states:—
All circles of the Conference follow the events in America with the closest interest. The success or failure of a League of Nations depends on the willingness which President Wilson finds in the United States. Paris feels that the old conception of two separate hemispheres, according to the Monroe Doctrine, is gone for ever.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL TERMS.

DIVERGENT OPINIONS HELD.

PARIS, March 5th.

A Havas message states:—
French newspapers make no concealment of their disappointment at the delay in settling the military terms of the preliminary peace treaty.

Marshal Foch was asked to take back the report and make a clearer distinction between measures of control of a provisional character and those of a more permanent description.

It also appears that the Allied experts are not unanimous regarding the naval conditions, notably what the fate of the German Fleet shall be.

There is a good deal of criticism in French political circles regarding the English suggestion of the total annihilation of the German Fleet.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE DANISH AND POLISH PROBLEMS.

PARIS, March 4th.

A Havas message states:—
Good progress has been made with Danish and Polish problems. It is understood that the Poles, provided they are sure of a corridor to the sea, may be willing not to insist on the incorporation of the town of Danzig, contenting themselves with Eckenwerde instead.

The procedure contemplated with regard to Danish claims is that the Duchy of Schleswig be divided into four zones. The population of the first zone, adjacent to the Danish frontier, will shortly be consulted by a plebiscite as to whether they wish to return to Denmark.

The plebiscite for the population of the next zone will be postponed for six months. The Allies contemplate the military occupation of the third zone. The fourth zone, including the Kiel Canal, will remain German.

MARSHAL FOCH'S MILITARY PROPOSALS ADOPTED.

PARIS, March 10th.

A Press Bureau communiqué says that the Supreme War Council has discussed the report of the military experts, presented by Marshal Foch, relative to the definitive military status of Germany.

The terms of the report have been fixed and its conclusions adopted.

UNITED.

In spite of inevitable delays, the Allies are practically agreed on every German question.

CABLE DELAYS.

POST-MASTER GENERAL'S EXPLANATION.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. H. Illingworth, replying to Mr. Ramsden, said that the heavy delays were due to several causes. Firstly, to the traffic which was two and a half times greater than before the war, a large proportion of which was Government work, which took precedence over private cables; secondly, owing to the stoppage of auxiliary routes via Russia and Germany, the whole traffic was concentrated upon cables, of which two out of seven from the United Kingdom were at present interrupted, but every effort was being made to restore them. Government departments had been urged to reduce their cable traffic. Furthermore, the Post Office was endeavouring to supplement the cables by an auxiliary wireless service through the existing Government stations.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES IN CHINA.

PEKING, March 11th.

While Japan is officially advising China not to touch the seventeen million yen, the unpaid balance of the War Participation Loan, negotiations between the Okura Company and the Chinese War Ministry for a loan of one hundred million yen, on the security of the Feng Huang Shan iron mines and territory for fifty li, surrounding them, are nearly completed.

The plan is to organise a Sino-Japanese Company which will give the Okura Company the first call on all products.

The Company offers an immediate advance of thirty million yen and pressure is being brought to bear on the War Ministry to accept this deposit.

The transaction is being freely criticised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, for Mr. Montagu, stated that, so far as he was aware, there was no likelihood of the Tibetan question being brought up at the Peace Conference. The Government was fully alive to the importance of reaching a satisfactory settlement in that direction, but he was unable to say what steps it might be desirable to take. He pointed out that the temporary truce between the Chinese and Tibetan forces in East Tibet had been concluded in August last.

JAPAN'S PART IN THE WAR.

PARIS, March 4th.

A Havas message states:—
Shunkichi Akimoto, a correspondent of the *Yomiuri*, states that Japan's part in the war was directed by a "sense of duty and honour." Her exertions extended beyond Alliance prescriptions, and she rendered appreciable financial aid.

CHINESE CLAIMS.

PARIS, March 4th.

A Havas message states:—
The Chinese Press Bureau has issued a Note stating that, probably, the Chinese claims at the Peace Conference will include the Kiao Chau question, the revision of the Sino-Japanese treaties, of customs' tariffs, foreign influence and the Open Door policy.

PARIS, March 5th.

A Havas message states:—
A member of the Chinese Peace Delegation stated that China wanted freedom of independent development within her borders. It hurtled the feelings of the younger generation of Chinese that a Foreign Garrison should be stationed at Peking.

JAPAN AND FAR EASTERN PEACE.

Marquis Saoini, Chief of the Japanese Delegation, stated that he hoped that in future the best understanding would exist between China and Japan owing to the proper comprehension by China of legitimate Japanese claims for ensuring peace and the progress of civilisation in the Far East.

PURITY OF LIFE.

The Bishop of Willesden, preaching at a special victory service at St. Paul's Cathedral recently, said that we must endeavour to live up to a higher standard of honesty and purity, as the great rules of honesty and purity were in serious danger of being relaxed. It was necessary that the same standard of purity should be demanded from men as from women, and we must hold fast to the sanctity of marriage. Our divorce courts were to full today that he feared that hardly sufficient time was devoted to each case. He referred to the lack of honesty among those who occupied important positions in this country, and said that while many a poor man who had committed a theft was now in each, there were those who had amassed great fortunes and used their influence to serve their own ends regardless of honesty, occupying high positions when they emphatically ought to be in prison. It would be a terrible thing for this country if our word was not still as good as our bond.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

COMMENT BY THE "TIMES OF CEYLON."

By being appointed to the Governorship of Hongkong our Colonial Secretary has received higher promotion than any previous member of the Civil Service of this Colony; not excluding his immediate predecessor, Sir Hugh Clifford, who went to the Gold Coast, says the *Times of Ceylon*. Indeed Mr. Stubbs' career has been meteoric, for, as will be remembered, he came out to Ceylon, just six years ago, to fill the important post of Second-in-Command from a first-class Clerkship in the Colonial Office. The appointment may seem to be surprising in view of the fact that no great achievement or record of constructive work stands to his credit. Mr. Stubbs might be said to be famous for the mistakes he has not made; and this is not the back-handed compliment it might seem to be when we remember the circumstances under which he came to the island and has worked here ever since. He left Downing Street, with no colonial experience, to administer the premier Crown Colony, for when he came there was no Governor and he was in full charge of affairs in Ceylon for several months. During the war and at a most critical period in the history of the colony he again filled an interregnum in the governorship. His has therefore been a tenure of office in this colony rich in opportunities for blundering of a far-reaching character; opportunities, which, it must be said, have been skilfully and completely avoided. In his new post, taken up at the time it is, Mr. Stubbs will have opportunities of achievement of a more positive character and we have no doubt that he will prove fully equal to them. He is comparatively a young man—surely the youngest Governor Hongkong has ever had—and he has many years in which to make a mark in the service in which his career hitherto has been phenomenal for rapidity of advancement. We offer him our heartiest congratulations. Speculation will be rife as to who will be our new Colonial Secretary. If we might make a guess we should name Mr. A. R. Slater, formerly in the Civil Service of this Colony and now acting Governor of the Gold Coast, as the most likely successor of Mr. Stubbs.

BILLIARDS.

THE HONGKONG CHAMPIONSHIP.

Although the matches played in the above competition at the V.R.C. had been for a total of 400 up, the game between K. K. Leung and P. A. Yvanovich, on Tuesday night, was for 750 up. Seldom has a better contest been witnessed, the winner, K. K. Leung, wresting victory from his opponent by the narrow margin of five points. From the breaking of the balls till the 700 mark was reached the game proved a spurt and a dash. Leung then put on a spurt and established a lead of about 30. Yvanovich, however, replied well and put himself 11 points ahead with a score of 748 to 734. In attempting a difficult stroke, however, he left an opening, of which Leung took advantage. The best breaks were:—
Leung: 50, 46, 45, 39, and 37; Yvanovich, 38, 31, and 30 (twice).

LAST NIGHT'S PLAY.

Drummond met Parkes last night in the semi-final, and, contrary to the general expectation, the latter was badly beaten, the scores at the conclusion of the game reading:—Drummond 750; Parkes 520. Drummond will now meet Leung, the Chinese champion, in the final and an interesting match is assured.

The game (1,000 up) will be played to-morrow, commencing at 6 p.m. There will be an hour's interval for dinner.

NO LOWERING OF WAGES.

Speaking at the London Day Training College, Lord Leverhulme said that any attempt to reduce wages with the idea of bringing back the cost of living to the pre-war basis was a fallacy. "Wages all over the world," he continued, "have advanced, and we could not, if we would, restore them. Nor is it necessary. Science has placed at our disposal the means of unlimited production. If we disabuse our minds of any fear of over-production we can not only increase wages but reduce the hours of labour. It would be a fallacy to talk of the reduction of the hours of labour if it meant that the cost of the product was advanced in proportion to the reduction of the cost of labour. The war debt can only be paid by enormously increased production followed by higher wages."

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"TWIN BEDS."

"Twin beds," which was presented at the Theatre Royal last night, by the Frawley Company, was a laughter-raiser of the first order, the only discordant note in the play being the ridiculous manner in which Valentine Sidney acted the part of a domestic woman, which jarred on the nerves of the audience. The "moral" of the play is the "evil" consequences arising from the use of twin beds, and the second and third acts abounded in the most farcical situations, which gave opportunities to Misses Florence Chapman and Molly Malin, and Messrs. G. H. Forbes and Wm. D. Howard to show their real capabilities. Miss Florence Chapman, as *Blanche Hawkins*, had a part that called for good acting, and she was the dainty, mischievous, but harmless, wife to perfection. Mr. Howard, as *Signor Monte*, seemed to improve as the play progressed, but all through his bizarre imitation of a "Dago" singer of fame was extremely laughable. Miss Molly Malin, as *Signora Monte*, the worldly-wise wife who knew all about men and especially her husband, had a part that suited her, but sometimes she was too noisy. Mr. G. A. Forbes, as *Harry Hawkins*, the long-suffering husband, was in his usual good form.

The Company close their Hongkong season to-night, when they stage "Fair and Warner."

MALINI.

That mystery, especially when it is accompanied by irresistibly laughable jokes, is a great attraction to old and young alike received ample proof in the large gathering that was present at St. Andrew's Hall, last night, to witness the performance of the wonderful Malini. What struck one as being very strange was the complete absence of cumbersome appliances, the performer trusting almost entirely to his amazingly dexterous hands—and his amusing patter, which entertained the ears of his audience, the while his hands mystified the eyes. Out of an ordinary-looking red handkerchief, Malini produced Union Jacks at perfect will and pleasure, whilst an egg, which was thrown with apparent nonchalance into the air, was later taken out of the dainty coiffure of a lady in the auditorium. Eggs and lemons seemed to be a veritable treasure store of the magician, for in them Malini "found" several bank-notes.

A further performance will be given to-night, and the jaded worker, in need of a wholesome tonic of healthy relaxation, should visit the entertaining Malini.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Vaudeville Company at the Victoria Theatre continues, in spite of counter-attractions, to draw a crowd to this popular place of amusement. Fredon, in his impersonations of famous musicians, proved himself a quick-change artist of no mean ability, whilst his capacity in the direction of instrumental music was well proved by his able rendering of "The Soldiers' Chorus" from *Faust* on the violin.

The pictures, especially the film "Circus Mary," are good, and are thoroughly appreciated by the public.

NINE TRAPS.

SIR E. GEDDES TELLS HOW 100 GERMAN SHIPS WERE CAUGHT.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressing wounded soldiers at Otlands Park, Surrey, divulged naval secrets for which, he said, the Germans would have paid handsomely a year ago. He stated:—

"When, owing to the damage effected by German destroyers and two cruisers—then the fastest in the world—it became necessary to block them in, our mine-laying flotillas, night after night, passed through the great German minefield thirty miles off Heligoland, discovered the channels used by the German ships, and laid mines across. Our submarine minelayers accomplished this by bearings taken before submerging."

"During the first six months of 1918 more than a hundred German craft were caught by these trap mines. Once four of our craft going into the Bight were noticed by six German outpost boats, which were coming out. Our men got inside by a subterfuge, laid their mines, came back, mopped up all the six German boats, and captured the crews."

"The first mutiny in the German Navy was caused by the men refusing to face the mines we laid just below the surface. Our mine barrier across the channel below Heligoland caught seventeen German submarines in one month."

"Our dummy mines caused plenty of fun. On approaching them the Germans shored off."

LABOUR'S REAL VOICE.

PACIFISTS LEFT ON THE DOORMAT.

Mr. W. A. Appleton, the Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, in the current number of *The Federationist*, writes on "The Labour Party's Tasks."

The election is over (he says); the people have spoken, and the friends of Germany find themselves on the doormat. Anti-British and "wait-and-seekers" are alike repudiated. Those who have had confidence in the commencement of the British workmen have been justified. For the Labour Party the result is disastrous. For the Labour Party it is less serious than it may have been if the extremists had achieved all they attempted. From the returns it is obvious that the party would have been in even more deplorable straits than the Liberals had it not been for the return of men who, from the beginning of the war, have fearlessly shown their robust nationality. An attempt is being made to minimise the full effects of the extremists have had upon the party's position by claiming that it has polled in England alone something like 1,750,000 votes. These figures in no way justify the assumption that 1,750,000 British voters support the policies of those who have attempted to engineer conferences with belligerents at Stockholm and Lausanne. Most of these votes have been given to men who had not only done their best to win the war, but had indicated their intention of making Germany pay for the war. The total votes given to the signatories of the Leeds Soviet Manifesto—all of whom, by the way, have been defeated—were less than 62,000. Compare these with the 143,000 votes given to robust Britishers, like Duncanson, Irving, Hodge, Roberts, Tillet, Thorne, Walden, Walsh, Gill, Parker and Gwynne, and one begins to realise that very few votes indeed perhaps not, all told, more than a quarter of a million—were cast distinctly in favour of revolutionary candidates. Under all the circumstances the Labour Party has done exceptionally well.

FUTURE POLICY.

Its task now is to get away from the anti-British atmosphere which the friends of Germany have created for it.

The party must also get away from the parish pump type of politics. It has concerned itself too much with the task of making fine promises—promises that imply remuneration without effort. It must fearlessly enunciate all the facts of life. It is not sufficient to promise men and women maintenance through non-contributory schemes, to talk to them of wealth as if wealth was inexhaustible and needed no re-creation. Such propaganda, inevitably involves those who are responsible for it in difficulty and catastrophe. Those who have sought to make trouble have too freely promised comfort without effort; life without exertion. These are devices of the politician, not of the statesman, and it is incumbent upon the Labour Party to develop statesmen and to manifest statesmanship. It will be necessary, too, for the party to acquire some clearer knowledge of the area of the British Empire and of the peoples that inhabit it—their languages, their religions, the degrees of civilisation to which they have attained, and their physical and intellectual needs. Whether they like it or not, they are, with the other members of the House, responsible for the good government of 400,000,000 of people who are outside the British Isles, and unless they are prepared to study their responsibilities they ought not to enter the British House of Commons.

The maintenance of export trade should claim instant attention, because upon this maintenance depends the wellbeing of those who are engaged in industry. A considered inquiry into the capacities of the world's food producing centres and an ordered effort to secure ample supplies of food at reasonable prices should be put forth immediately. The party might wisely turn its attention to the study of industrial economies, not for the purpose of controversy, but for the purpose of scientific construction. The war has compelled the nation to pawn its resources. Only the patience and effort which comes with understanding will enable these resources to be redeemed without disaster. Sooner or later, circumstances will force upon the people the truth concerning the real value of paper money which is not covered by intrinsic reserves, and when this day comes a Labour Party that has familiarised itself with the facts of international trade and finance will be of inestimable value to the Empire.

In the more purely domestic arena the party may do much to persuade the youth of the nation to take advantage of the educational opportunities which are now so freely afforded. It could, and ought to, press forward practical housing schemes and to ensure to the aged more humane consideration than is now shown to them. If it is a studious and practical and avoids bombast it may, at the next election, secure the position it ought to have obtained in the contest which has just finished. There is no royal road to success, for either parties or men. Work for the love of work, and not as a means of advertisement, is the condition precedent to success. The bestitudes give the earth to the meek.

"It is calculated that there will be fully 1,300 students in residence at Cambridge this Lent Term, as against 600 last term. At Trinity, for example, the number will be 250, against 25. The other colleges will have proportionate increases according to their sizes. The prospects for the May Term are still better. There are still a number of cadets in some of the colleges."

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THE GREEK MASSACRES. FULL STORY OF GERMAN AND TURKISH COMPLICITY. DIABOLICAL PLOT.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Constantinople on December 5th, gives a full account of the terrible massacres of the Greeks, organized by the Turks and Germans, which, like the Armenian massacres, had for their object the extermination of the race. The principal parts of this despatch are given below.

Already after the Balkan war and before the Great War the deportation of Greeks had begun in Thrace. Under the pretence of finding an asylum for the Mussulmans turned out of Europe after the Balkan wars and of securing the safety of the Asiatic coast opposite the debilitated islands of Chios and Mytilene, two hundred and fifty thousand Greeks were expelled, and obliged to emigrate to Greece proper, leaving all their possessions behind them. This persecution continued uninterrupted until the outbreak of the European war. Then started the most savage persecution the world has ever known. Whilst the pre-war persecution had for its object the expulsion of the Greeks from Asia Minor and Thrace, the second persecution was intended to stamp out the Greek race in Turkey.

GERMAN GUILT.

It is easy to prove the complicity of the Germans in these massacres. In the persecution of the Greeks after the Balkan war the German hand was plainly visible. Von Jagow already in April, 1914, excused this system of persecution by claiming that every Greek in Turkey was a Pan Hellenist, and, therefore, dangerous to Turkey. The Emperor himself, when he washed the Turks by saying that the persecution was carried out by the baser agents of the Ottoman Administration and not by the Government, which was trying to put things in order. German agencies, such as the Deutsche Palestina Bank, were carrying on a virulent propaganda, urging Mussulmans to cultivate hate for the Christians and to have no commercial dealings with them.

Germany was perfectly aware of the conditions signed at Adrianople in June, 1913, between the Bulgarians and the Turks, for the persecution of the Greek element. The conditions were: (1) The establishment of a Turkish commercial union as the complement of the political union. (2) The seizure of the commerce of the Orient from the hands of the Greeks. (3) The establishment in the Orient of Mussulman agencies for the importation and exportation of goods for the exclusive use of Mussulmans, who were to break off all commercial relations with the Greeks. (4) A restriction of the privileges of the Patriarch and his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. (5) The prohibition of the teaching of Greek in future. (6) The conversion of Greek land for the use of the Christian settlements and the imposition of mixed marriages.

POLICY OF EXTERMINATION.

Herr Lepsius, a German, who went out on a special mission to Constantinople, declared in July, 1915, that the Greek and Armenian persecutions were two phases of a single programme of extermination of the Christian elements, so that Turkey might become a purely Mussulman State. Talaat and Enver were the real masters of Turkey, and whatever they did was done with the knowledge and connivance of the German Headquarters Staff in Constantinople. The proof of this is the fact that Talaat's complicity was apparent, though in a letter written the other day to a Constantinople paper, he tries to shift the blame. In March, 1917, M. Kallergis, the Greek Minister in Constantinople, protested to Talaat, as Grand Vizier, against the deportations of Greeks in the Asiatic district. Talaat, who once seemed amenable to reason and promised to telegraph to Liman von Sanders telling him to cease the deportations. The German General replied that if the deportations ceased he would not guarantee the safety of the Turkish Army, that military necessities in time of war outweighed political necessities, and that he had referred the matter to the German Grand Headquarters Staff, who entirely approved of his action.

The methods by which the persecution was carried out were: (1) The abolition of privileges; (2) the conversion of the Christians; (3) forcible conversion to Islamism; (4) deportations; (5) murder. When the Patriarch protested against the kidnapping of young girls by Turks he was told that he had no right to interfere, as it was a matter which concerned the parents exclusively. When he protested against the deportations from the Marmara coast Talaat replied: "It is not the duty of religious chiefs to mix themselves up in affairs foreign to their jurisdiction, and they would do well to confine themselves to their religious duties."

"MILITARY NECESSITY."

The populations who were the first to suffer were the Greek colonies of Thrace, of the coast of the Sea of Marmora, and of the coast of Asia Minor. The excuse was military necessity.

On Turkey's entry into the war a decree was signed and promulgated by which all men up to the age of forty-eight were liable, but those who belonged to the reserve classes could obtain exemption on payment of £45. The object of this was twofold. Those not accustomed to military service naturally preferred to pay the tax, while those who had not the money either had to sell their poor possessions to raise it, or rather than undergo the awful treatment they knew was in store for them, or else escape from the country, and become deserters. The Turks, however, did not intend to use the Christians for actual warfare.

LABOUR BATTALIONS.

They were formed into labour battalions and sent into the interior. These battalions were employed in road-making, building, excavating the Taurus tunnel, and cultivating the fields and gardens of

the Pashas, and were made to march hundreds of miles to all parts of the Empire. The burning plains of Mesopotamia tried their emaciated forms as well as the intensely cold mountains of the Caucasus. They died by tens of thousands. Their daily ration was half a loaf of filthy bread, shed out sometimes with a little dried fish or two olives. They had no clothes. Whole battalions died of typhus, cholera, etc. Many were actually massacred by their Turkish guards, who got tired of watching them. A reliable informant tells me that a hundred and fifty thousand Greeks in these battalions died. At Koniah the Christian cemetery was entirely filled with the bodies of these unfortunate, who were buried five and six in each grave.

About two hundred and fifty thousand Greeks from Thrace and the coast of Asia Minor succeeded in escaping to Greece, and forty thousand of these are now serving in the Greek Army in Macedonia. The many desertions gave the Turks an even greater opportunity for atrocities. The property of all deserters was seized, and families were deported to the interior. No difference was made between deserters and those expelled by Turks, but not removed from the roll. The treatment of families was the same. Owing to there having been three hundred desertions in the district of Kerasoundi, eighty-eight villages were burnt to the ground in the course of three months. About thirty thousand inhabitants, mostly women and children, were obliged to march in mid-winter to Angora, and were not allowed to take a single article with them. One fourth of them died en route. The town of Aivali in December, 1914, was surrounded by Turks. They proceeded to arrest all the men of Greek nationality and to outrage their wives and daughters. The Greek error was extremely satisfied and said: "One or two more raids like that and we shall have exterminated the last male. We will then kick the women into the sea." Deportations en masse were decided upon by the Committee at the beginning of 1915. A conservative estimate fixes the number of deported during the war at four hundred and fifty thousand.

LAW OF DEPORTATION.

The two great centres of Hellenism, Constantinople and Smyrna, alone escaped destruction. The number of Greeks who were sent to the interior to be exterminated. To make matters more sure, a special law on deportation was passed. The Christians were not allowed to live in the Christian villages. They were thrown into prison or sent to labour battalions, whilst the women and children were sent into the interior, where they were divided up amongst the Mussulman villages in the proportion of 10 per cent. of the Mussulman population. These were possibly the saddest pilgrimages the world has ever seen. Buried without food or water, beaten by guards, attacked by brigands, never resting, they wandered on to their distant destination.

Thousands died by the wayside of fatigue and suffering. Mothers gave birth to infants and left them on the column, being compelled to follow the column. They were allowed to take nothing with them, and were forbidden to enter the villages en route to purchase food. As they left their own villages the roofs of the houses burst into flames, the sign that another Greek village had been wiped out. Hundreds of young girls were detained by the Turks and were forcibly converted to Islamism. At Panderna, General Liman von Sanders built an orphanage for Christian girls converted to Islam and compelled the Christian population to contribute ten thousand pounds towards its upkeep. With regard to the families placed in Mussulman villages an express order was given that no provisions should be sold to them unless they were converted to Islam. The Christian refugees were only allowed twenty centimes a day until they became converted. After the deportations from the Marmara and Asiatic coasts it was the turn of the Greek colonies on the Black Sea.

TERRIBLE FIGURES.

Rafet Pasha, the late Governor of Bitlis, was sent to Samson with express orders to become a scourge to the Greeks. He did the work thoroughly. Over a hundred and fifty thousand were deported in this district and in Trebizond. Fearing the fate of the Armenians, hundreds of young girls committed suicide by drowning themselves in the river. One hundred and eight villages in the province of Samson were entirely "evacuated" and burnt down, but the total number was probably more, as no report has even yet been received as to the fate of many flourishing villages in the mountains. To sum up, four hundred and fifty thousand Greeks are known to have been deported and are dead; a hundred and fifty thousand were placed in labour battalions and are dead; two hundred and fifty thousand fled from Asia Minor and Thrace to Greece and three hundred and fifty thousand were deported after the Balkan War and before the great war.

And these tragic events, adds the correspondent, in spite of the armistice, are still happening.

LADIES AND THE VOTE.

A correspondent writes to the *Daily Telegraph*:—There was an interesting incident in connection with the Putney poll in the General Election. The head of the family, before leaving for the City, informed his wife that he would be back for early lunch, and then—for the first time—they would vote together. The relative merits of the candidates had been discussed, and husband and wife were in firm agreement as to the manner in which the double domestic vote should be cast—for the National party candidate (Jenkins). The husband returned. Lunch over, this conversation followed: "And now, dear, we will vote." "But I have already voted," responded the wife. "How and why?" "My gentleman came along. 'Oh, such a nice gentleman came along. He said I see you haven't voted,' and he seemed to know all about these things. I went with him in the motor that was waiting and voted for Samuel Down. After a County Council election doesn't matter!"



Relief From Eczema In Cuticura

For skin that itches, burns, crusts and scales. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Follow with a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment. Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes and prevent such conditions.

Sole in Hongkong, Ointment to hand. F. M. W. & Co., 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sole agents.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.

Equitable Building NEW YORK, U.S.A.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" WIRE PRODUCTS

PLAIN WIRE
Hoops Bands Pig Iron Billes
Barbed Wire Wire Nails Wire Fencing
and other Steel and Wire Products

[258]

"ARETHUSA" Training Ship.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN

Chairman and Treasurer: C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.

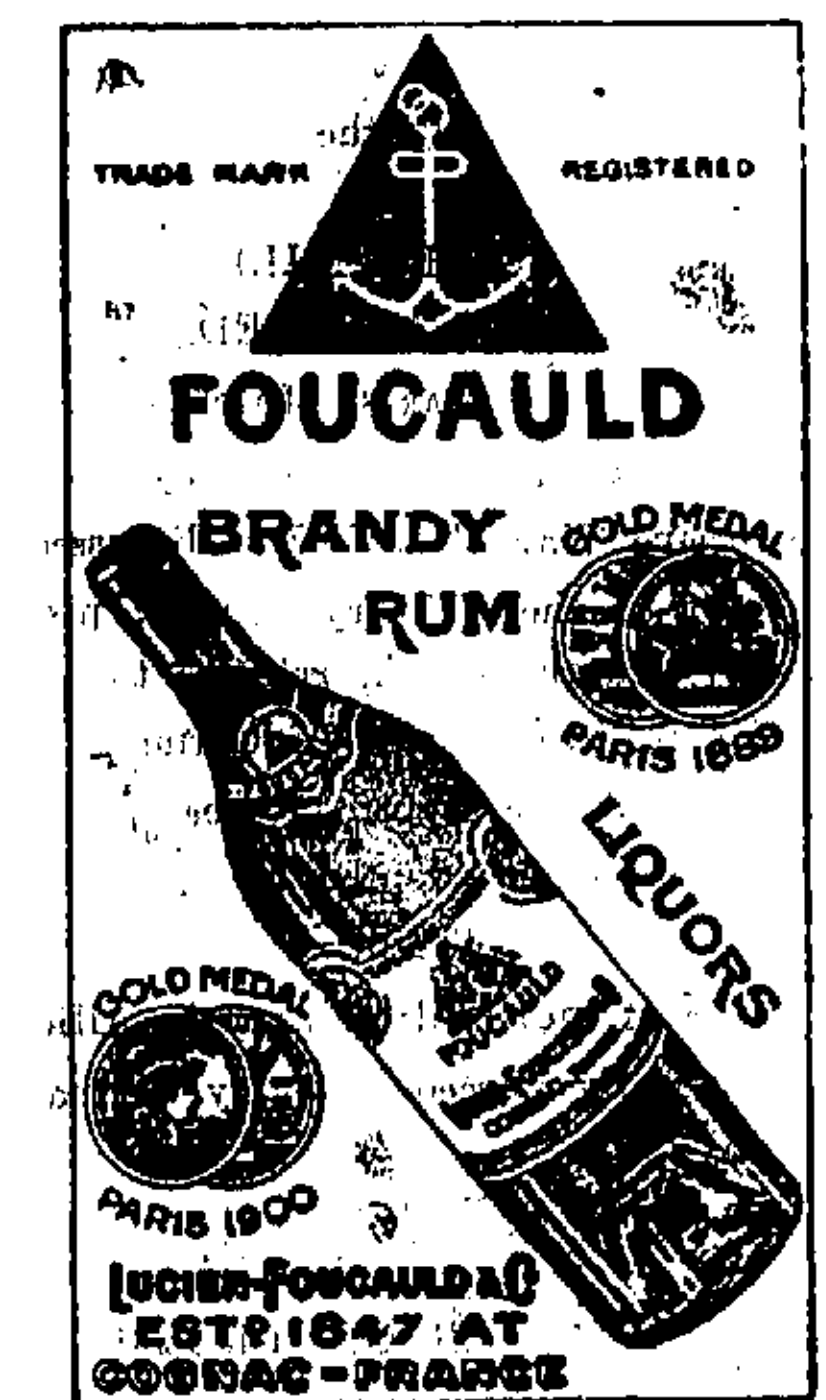
Chairman of the Committee: HOWARTH, Esq., Esq.

Joint Secretaries: H. DUNSTON WALKER and HERBERT G. CORLEND.

TO BRITONS EVERYWHERE.

Of the Fleet Old "Aretusa" Boys in H.M.S. "Vindictive" at Zeebrugge, one of the most important of the British Navy. Altogether over 2,400 Old Boys are in the Royal Navy, many were in the Jutland battle, the Falkland Islands battle and other engagements in the East and in the North Sea. It is of the utmost importance that the splendid work of the "Aretusa" Training Ship should be well maintained. 500 Old Boys are in the "Vindictive" and 400 are in the "Aretusa". These Old Boys should make an appeal to their friends to help them to maintain the ship. The Committee please send a contribution to the "Aretusa" Training Ship, to enable it to meet the increased cost of food and materials. The Committee please send a contribution to the "Aretusa" Training Ship, to enable it to meet the increased cost of food and materials. The Committee please send a contribution to the "Aretusa" Training Ship, to enable it to meet the increased cost of food and materials.

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[35]

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

TO-DAY

Thursday, March 13th.

No person will be allowed to enter the Dancing Room with a Danceticket.

[108]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[40]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room. Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGER: F. S. [110]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 320.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats.

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.
RABBITS. HARES.
SAUSAGES BRAWN.
PRESSED BEEF.
PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

[68]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

13, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[81]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 189, De Young Road Central.

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

[76]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 2.

Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station.

This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect, and under English Management.

Cafeteria under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application.

[109]

J. H. GIBNEY, Proprietor.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
BY APPOINTMENT

G. HUGHES AND HOUGH,

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND
ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers
and
Commission Agents.
PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"

COAL USED
BENTLEY'S
A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS
At Telegraphic Code
Telegraphic Address "BENTLEY'S"
Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
March 13th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
SEVERAL CASES AUSTRALIAN
CHEESE.A number of cases Australian Jam (new
Stock)

Thirty Barrels Paint oil, each 42½ gallons.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY).

March 13th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Comprising:Cotton Dress Materials, White and Blue
Serge, etc., Handkerchiefs, Counters and
Blankets, etc., etc.A number of pairs of Boots and Shoes and
a quantity of Samples.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 6th, 1919.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY).

March 13th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,One—One H.P. Gasoline Engine (new).
One—One Half H.P. Gasoline Engine (new).
One Maytag Hand Washer (new).
One Multi Motor Washer (new).
One Maytag Power Washer (new).
One Maytag Electric Washer (new).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 6th, 1919.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY).

March 13th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VERY CHOICE CHOCOLATES,
ASSORTED SWEET MEATS, etc., etc.,
OF THE BEST QUALITY.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers,
Comprising:—
Chocolates of the following well-known
brands: Connoisseur, Boudoir, Fancies,
Duchess, Regal, Opera, Special Princess,
Gala Selection, King's, Special Queens,
Sovereign, etc., etc., etc.Also
Milk Tablets, Turkish Delight, Butter
Scotch, Russian Toffee, etc.
These goods are perfectly fresh having just
recently arrived.
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 7th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions
from F. O. JENKIN, Esq., C.B.E., to sell
by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 13th and 14th, 1919, commencing each
day at 5 P.M., at their Sales Rooms,
(No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street),
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS,
Comprising:—Great Britain, Colonies and
Possessions, Japan and China, Argentina and
Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Macao, Nicaragua,
Philippines, etc., etc., etc.Also
3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a
collection,
AND
1 Album with about 800 good specimens.
On view from Monday, March 17th.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 4th, 1919.

FOR SALE.

The Undersigned have received instructions
to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND
BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.Description:—
Set of Compound Engines, 10 x 33, by 24
stroke.
Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure 120 lbs.
on vertical survey.
To be sold in one lot, together with Engine
Soot, Shafts and Propeller and all piping,
etc., connected with the above mentioned
Engines and Boiler.Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,
AND
3 Navigating Compasses.
At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's
wharf.Inspecting orders and further particulars
may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 20th, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

G. HUGHES AND HOUGH,

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are earnestly requested to
co-operate with the Police in the
enforcement of these regulations.

1. Keep to the left.

2. Foot passengers must keep to the
pavement where such exists.3. Slow moving traffic and coolies bearing
loads must keep near the kerb on the
left hand side of the road.4. Fast traffic must keep in the centre of
the road on its own side, e.g. motor cars
and rickshaws.5. On roads not used for wheeled traffic
foot passengers must keep to the left of
the road.6. Overtaking vehicles must pass the
vehicle overtaken on the right except
where the overtaken vehicle is a tram-
car. In the latter case the overtaking
vehicle may pass the tramcar on either
side providing he has a clear view
ahead.These rules should be strictly adhered to,
to prevent obstruction and congestion of
traffic.By Order of the
Capt. Supt. of Police.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

On TUESDAY,

March 18th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
Piano by Collard & Collard.
Piano by Sander Steedman, London.
Piano by Ernst Kaps-Dresler.
Cottage Piano by Moutrie.
(In good condition).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

On TUESDAY,

March 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN
WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and
Double Plain and Homesteaded Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases,
Tray Cloths, etc., etc.EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 18 by
24 in.Also
A few lots of Attache Cases and Ballow
Valises.(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions
from Messrs. F. W. SMITH & Co., Chefoo,
to sell by Public Auction,
On FRIDAY,March 21st, 1919, commencing at 10.30 A.M.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A FURTHER SMALL LOT OF
EMBROIDERED LADIES' TEA CLOTHS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, etc., etc.These articles are of exceptional value equal
to best convent work, etc., etc.Comprising:—
Tea Cloths, Tea Serviettes, Tea Coys,
Chinnies, Night Gowns, Blouse Longies,
Collars, Bodyspreads, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

VIENNA, THE CITY OF

DEATH.

WEALTH CANNOT BUY A CRUST OF
BREAD.

[BY JULIUS M. PRICE.]

It is no exaggeration to state that
money cannot purchase in Vienna to-day
even the staliest crust of bread or the
smallest lump of coal beyond the allow-
ance that has been fixed by the direst
necessity.This, stated baldly, means that the poorer
classes are dying like flies from starva-
tion and cold. The suffering is appal-
ling, and there has probably never been
anything like it in the history of the
world.The only topics of conversation every-
where, among poor and rich alike, are
food, coal—coal and food.Had I not seen it with my own eyes
I could never have believed that such
abject misery could exist in a city of
wealth with a population of close on
3,000,000.The dreadful conditions brought about,
in the first place, by the blockade have
been intensified since the armistice by
the implacable hostility of the Czechs-
Slovaks, who to-day command every
access to Austria proper.All ingress of foodstuffs and coal is
entirely under their control, and they are
showing their old oppressors but slight
mercy.Until everything is satisfactorily
settled at the Peace Conference it looks
as though Vienna must depend solely on
the assistance of the Allies to save her
from absolute starvation and complete
lack of fuel this winter.I went to Vienna from the Italian
front by way of Innsbruck, a terribly
slow journey of over thirty hours.There is but one train a day, and the
one that I went by must have been quite
a quarter of a mile in length. It was
packed almost to suffocation from end to
end.Yet it was a quiet, well-behaved crowd
of officers, soldiers and civilians, and
although I was the only Englishman on
board and in khaki no one appeared to
resent my being there.Every compartment of the train was
in a state of diapiric. Very few
had glass in the windows. All useful
metal fittings had been removed, and
every vestige of upholstery and leather
had been torn off, while the filth and
insanitary conditions were indescribable.On the journey there was apparently no
shortage of food at the station buffets, for
those who could afford it. But the con-
ditions in these sparsely-populated coun-
try districts are very different from those
in the capital as I soon discovered.Yet first impressions on arrival in
Vienna conveyed little indication of the
real state of affairs. As a matter of fact,
there appeared to be the usual well-dressed
continental railway station crowd.Although I had been warned I should
find everything fantastically dear, it came
as a bit of a shock when the cab-driver
asked forty-five kronen (37s.) to drive me
to the hotel, a distance of about two miles.
To my surprise I had some difficulty in
getting a room at the Grand Hotel, which
is the largest and, with the Bristol, the
best in the city. Vienna, I learned, was
crowded, and accommodation at a pre-
mium. However, I got fixed up in the
fourth floor. The lift was not working,
owing to lack of coal; there was no heat-
ing anywhere.The following morning, with my
"ersatz" coffee, a small slice of black
bread, about half an inch thick, was
served in a paper bag. The waiter
told me it was my ration for the day. To
me, a big bread-eater, just arrived from
Italy, where bread, at any rate, is fairly
plentiful, this minute portion came
almost as a joke. But I soon learned
to my cost that it was no laughing
matter, and that people guarded their
allowance as jealously as if it were
a bank note, for during the day I
had half of my ration stolen from
my overcoat pocket in the hotel cloak-
room, while some odd money and
cigarettes were left untouched.In the bright sunlight of a perfect win-
ter day Vienna looked particularly beau-
tiful, and one had difficulty in believing
that misery and starvation were within
a stone's throw.There was a noticeable absence of traffic
in the streets, but the few trams were
crowded to excess. The pavements were
thronged with well-dressed people.Officers with clanking swords swaggered
about, and the smartness of the women
reminded one of the Rue de la Paix in
the height of the season. Wealth in fur
and costume was to be seen on all sides.In painful contrast to the frequent intervals,
manned or blinded soldiers begging,
These men, in their field-grey uniforms
and wearing the medals they had won
in battle, were lined up against the shop
fronts or lying prone on the pavement.I have seen few things in the course of
my varied experiences more poignant
than this spectacle. The callousness that
permits such a state of affairs needs no
comment. If ever there was an incentive
to Bolshevism it was here at hand.A street urchin to whom I offered a
few coppers as a tip for directing me on
my way asked me plaintively: "Could
you not give me a piece of bread in-
stead?" All the money I could have
given him would not have purchased the
staliest crust.The theatres and cinemas are open
only one afternoon a week, and this, I
was told, was done solely with the idea
of keeping the staff in partial employ-
ment. But employment and wage earn-
ing will not feed empty stomachs, or
supply coal for the empty stoves. How
over efficacious on paper a scheme of
rationing may be, it is useless if there
is a lack of food and fuel to be distri-
buted.Though the poorer quarters, which are
the revolutionary spots of the city, re-
main tranquil, the immediate suburbs are
viewed with undisguised apprehension.In the sordid streets of the Orlikring
jerk misery and starvation, and with no
hope of alleviation, unless the Czechs-
Slovaks relent sufficiently to allow vital
necessities to come through. The
mortality amongst infants, owing to lack
of warm clothing, is terrible.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

RETURN AND FAREWELL

of

THE POPULAR
FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

IN

NEW AND UP TO THE MINUTE PLAYS

TO-NIGHT!

THE PRICELESS COMEDY

"FAIR AND WARMER."

THURSDAY,
MARCH 13TH.

PRICES AS USUAL—PLANS AT MOUTRIE & CO.

Commence 9.15 p.m. sharp.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

CITY & HALL

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

MALINI

TO-NIGHT.

Price \$3 & \$2.

A. D. C.

In the Musical Play

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

for Grown-ups and Children,

by W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON.

Music by FREDERICK NORTON.

With full Orchestra, Chorus and Ballet.

Over 60 Performers.

GALA PERFORMANCE

FRIDAY, March 21st, at 9.15 p.m.

the gross takings of which will be allocated to the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

PRICES:—
Dress Circle \$5.
Stalls \$3.
Pit and Gallery \$2 and \$1.

Second Performance Saturday, March 22nd, 9.15 p.m.

Third " Monday, " 25th, "

Fourth " Tuesday, " 26th, "

Fifth " Wednesday, " 26th, Matinee.

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Children Half-Price for Matinee.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Have you seen the Wonderful

"DAVON"
SUPER TELESCOPESMade in England, length, only 13 inches, magnifies
36 diameters and gives wide objective; will focus
sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.

USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Price, complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye
piece, tripod, leather carrying case,

etc., etc., etc. ... \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,

4, Des Vaux Road Central,

Telephone 2487.

At the Karolinen Kinderspital, on the
Schubertgasse, I actually saw children
in all stages of consumption being
brought in, wrapped up in old news-
papers, as their sole protection against
the inclement weather, while on every
woman's face was the blank expression
of helpless resignation.Of milk and other adequate nourish-
ment, the hospital had had none for
weeks.There is a point beyond human endur-
ance, and it may be reached at any
moment in Vienna.If Bolshevism comes, it will be Bol-
shevism engendered by misery and want.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
LIVER & KIDNEYS
Invaluable for diseases of these important organs,
Gravel, Pain, the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.
Price 5s., leading Chemists, or post free. Dr. L.
CLERC, MED. CO., HAVESLOCK ROAD, W.V.LONDON, ENGLAND. DEPOTS: Paris, 15, Rue
Carnot; New York, 30, BEEKMAN STREET;
Toronto, 17, KING ST. EAST; Australia, ELIZABETH,
Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand, DUNCAN CO.,
LTD., Auckland; Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellin-
ton; India, E. R. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their risk
into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery
may be obtained.Goods not cleared by the 14th March,
1919, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns where they
will be examined by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas, on 14th March, 1919, at 10 A.M.Claims against the Steamer must be presented
within 33 days of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 7th, 1919.

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEIL-
LES in connection with above Steamer
are hereby informed that their goods,
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables, are being landed and stored at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon 6th inst., requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned. Goods remaining on board
after the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject
to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 25th inst., or they will not be
recognized.All damaged packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on TUESDAY, the
11th inst., at 10 A.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J. TOUBRET,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 6th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"EURYLOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will be at Consignees' risk.
The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and after
March 11th.Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesday and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and noon within the free storage period.No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after March 17th, will be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the undersigned on or
before March 31st, or they will not be re-
cognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 11th, 1919.

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN,
BANKEN PORTS, etc.,
LONDON.THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CANTON,
AND OTHER ASIAN PORTS.THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Cargo
for the above Ports. Passengers accom-
modation in the connecting vessel when
available, secured before departure from
Hongkong.But and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to the
Bombay and then transhipped to the
connecting Steamer for Marseilles and
London.Parcels will be received at the Office until
5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
apply toE. V. D. PARK,
Superintendent.Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE
& Co.'s

PACIFIC PORTS

SOCKS!

DISPUTE BETWEEN MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rogers Davies, K.C.), the Wah Cheong firm, of No. 123, Wellington Street, Hongkong, claimed from the Lee Man Hing Kwok Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., the sum of \$683.75 being difference between \$8,000 paid by plaintiff to defendant and \$4,306.25 returned to plaintiff by defendant, and also damages (\$2,250) for alleged breach of contract to deliver 150 cases of socks.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. E. A. Davidson, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (S.E.), instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, for the defendant.

Mr. Potter read from the statement of claim that by a contract, dated January 24th, 1918, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiffs 30 cases of "The Min" brand socks of 100 dozen to the case at the price of \$1.30 per dozen, delivery within a week. By another agreement, dated February 1st, the defendants agreed to sell to plaintiffs 100 cases of the same socks at the same price, delivery between February 1st and 10th. On February 1st the plaintiffs paid the defendants the sum of \$8,000 on account of the purchase money payable by them under the contracts. On February 5th, the defendants tendered delivery of the 100 cases of socks, but some of them, not being of merchantable quality, were rejected by the plaintiffs. Defendants had failed to tender to the plaintiffs 150 cases of merchantable socks according to the agreement. Since the issue of the writ in action the defendants had paid back to the plaintiffs the sum of \$4,306.25 being balance of the said sum of \$8,000 after deducting certain monies which the defendants claimed to be due to them by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs therefore claimed the repayment of the sum of \$683.75, being balance due to them, also \$2,250, being difference between the contract price and the value of similar socks of merchantable quality at 15 cents per dozen.

Mr. Potter went on to say that the defendants admitted the contracts referred to. In regard to the sum of \$8,000 which the plaintiffs paid on account, the defendants admitted that the amount was on account of purchase money, but was also by way of security for the plaintiffs performing the contracts, and for damages in the event of their breach. This, interjected Mr. Potter, was absurd. He strenuously denied that the \$8,000 deposited was on any account except that of purchase money. The defendants further stated that they were prepared, at all material times, to make delivery in accordance with the contracts. On the date mentioned, the plaintiffs requested delivery of the goods, which the defendants duly tendered with a request for payment, and upon payment being wrongfully refused by the plaintiffs the defendants took the goods back to the factory. The goods were of a proper merchantable quality, and were then so approved by the plaintiffs. The defendants denied that the plaintiffs' statement in regard to the return of the \$4,306.25, correctly represented the transaction referred to. After the plaintiffs' breach of the contracts, the defendants gave notice to the plaintiffs, to take delivery of the goods, stating that they would otherwise sell the goods and hold the plaintiffs liable for any loss occasioned by their default. The plaintiffs not having paid the money or taken delivery of the goods, the defendants were obliged to sell the goods at somewhat less than the contract price. The sum of their damages in this connection was \$683.75 and defendants deducted this amount from the deposit of \$8,000. The plaintiffs accepted the sum of \$4,306.25.

Mr. Potter continuing, said that on February 7th the plaintiffs informed the defendants that they were prepared to take delivery of the socks, on the following day, after inspecting them. When plaintiffs' *foke* went to the defendant firm for the inspection, they found that a considerable number of the 150 cases, meant for the plaintiff, had been put on a lighter, to be conveyed to the Kowloon wharf. The *foke* examined some of the remaining cases and found no fault with them. They could not examine the cases on the lighter at that time, but did so at the Kowloon wharf, when the lighter arrived. They found so many inferior socks that they then refused to take delivery. The *foke* communicated with both the plaintiffs and the defendants, and the defendants' manager who came on the scene proposed to the plaintiffs' *foke* to take delivery of the socks that were good, but this the *foke* refused to do on their own responsibility. On February 10th the plaintiff and a Chinese friend and Capt. Douglas, of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas went to the defendants' shop to inspect the goods, but this the defendants refused to allow them to do. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

INTERESTING SHIPPING CLAIM.

ARREST OF TWO SHIPS IN HONGKONG.

His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) delivered judgment, in Chambers, in a civil action in which Toong Yue of Shanghai made an application to set aside an order granted under the following circumstances: A writ was issued against Toong Yue, who is resident in Shanghai, for damages for a breach of a charter party in connection with the s.s. *Castlefield*. An application was made to the Court by the Attorney-General and the Castlefield Steamship Company, Ltd., to arrest and detain two other ships belonging to the defendant that came into the port of Hongkong with the view of obtaining security in respect of the claim. The order was granted on the *ex parte* application.

His Lordship's judgment was as follows:—

This is a summons to set aside the warrants for the arrest of two ships, the s.s. *Teli* and the s.s. *Way Lee*, on the ground, *inter alia*, that section 578 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not apply to an action brought *in personam* and that there was neither extreme urgency nor other peculiar circumstances to justify the warrants.

I have already given a decision that the language of Section 578 is sufficiently general to apply to an action *in personam*. It is, however, clear that "extreme urgency" or "other special circumstances" can only justify the making of the order of arrest under that section and the question which I have now to decide is whether the facts as alleged in the affidavits justified the *ex parte* order. The action is brought for damages for breach of a charter party in respect of another vessel, and the grounds relied on by the plaintiff in support of "extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances" may be summarised as follows:—

(1)—That the ships are the only property in the Colony of a Chinese defendant resident in China who has entered into engagements here under charter parties on which he denies liability.

(2)—That the ships were leaving the Colony immediately, and that, unlike ships running on a regular route, there will be no likelihood of their returning, and that there would be no property within the jurisdiction to satisfy any judgment which may be given against the defendant in the action.

(3)—The magnitude of the claim.

(4)—Plaintiffs are British and defendant is Chinese. The contract of charter was arranged in Hongkong. The ship under charter was to be operated from here: the delivery of the vessel and re-delivery at the termination of charter were to be in Hongkong. That breach took place here and that the charter party provides it shall be governed by British law.

(5)—The nature of the case is such that if the ships or the security are released the sole security in so far as this Court is concerned will be removed, and the only alternative will be an action in the Mixed Court in Shanghai. Certain previous authorities on which the Court has acted on the section in question were also relied on to which I shall refer later.

The question is whether these grounds, or any of them constitute extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances within the meaning of the section.

There has not, in so far as I am aware, been any considered decision of this Court as to the construction to be placed on these words.

Mr. Sharp suggested that the section was framed to meet the geographical position of Hongkong, an isolated British port bordering on China, and to meet the case of shipowners incurring large liabilities here and removing their ships, and leaving a Hongkong merchant with no remedy except in a Chinese Court.

The object of the section is necessarily a conjecture, but if the construction sought to be put upon it is correct I must observe that it is most unfortunate that the legislature did not express its intention in language which may at any rate give some indication of its meaning.

The powers conferred by the section are admittedly very drastic. They give, according to plaintiffs' contention, the right to arrest a ship, as in the present case, passing in the course of its trade through the Colony in an action on which the writ may only again, as in the present case, have just issued. The case would not have been enquired into, the

defendant may have a perfectly good defence and yet the Court is empowered to order the arrest of the ship and her clearance is stopped, presumably until security is furnished on a claim which may have been largely inflated, and the power, if exercised, is quite general and is available in case of British ships or ships in fact of any nationality.

It is therefore not surprising that the power is to be exercised only "when the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court to require." It is also remarkable that the power of the Court to award compensation (summarily) in the case of a ship arrested under such circumstances is limited to \$1,000, and it is further provided such an award is to bar the ordinary legal remedy for damages.

The words "extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances" are disjunctive, and whereas it is easy to construe the first alternative it is more difficult to construe the second. I agree with Mr. Pollock's contention that urgency relates to time, and I think it can only avail the plaintiff's contention in so far as it may be urgent to secure his only alleged security in respect of a possible future judgment.

Well then is the plaintiffs' contention well founded? I am clearly of opinion, firstly, that the magnitude of the claim should not govern the Court in exercising its discretion under the section. It is not a peculiar circumstance nor do I think it can be regarded as a link in a chain of peculiar circumstances.

Again, there is no peculiar circumstance in the defendant who is resident in Shanghai entering into contracts which were to be performed in Hongkong; or that he has no other personal property in Hongkong upon which a plaintiff can reap the fruit of a judgment against him. Further I am not, in my opinion, justified in considering in relation to the construction of the section, i.e., the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstance on which the application was based and the order of arrest made, whether the non-detention of the ships and the probability of their non-return, they being tramp ships, would leave the plaintiff with his only remedy in the Mixed Court in China. Can it be said that it is a peculiar circumstance for a defendant resident in one country to enter into contracts in another where he possibly has no assets? Is it not incumbent on the plaintiff before entering into such contracts to protect himself against such contingencies?

I am, however, asked to apply a very drastic provision to a chain of circumstances which I have set out; none of which need have been unforeseen, or are I think in their nature "peculiar." That the power vested in the Court under the section is intended to be exercised with caution is clear from the fact that the Court may act of its own motion, but only if extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances require it. I need only add that if the scope of the Ordinance is intended to confer powers based on the geographical position of the Colony it is for the legislature to say so. The duty of the Court is to place a reasonable construction on the law as it is.

I have not lost sight of the fact that the entire Chapter of the Code relating to attachment contains powers of a drastic and perhaps exceptional character, but the provisions in the previous sections are specific and without ambiguity. The section in question is not, and there is nothing to justify a construction of an ambiguity adversely to a defendant, and the more so at the outset of an action when the merits of the parties are not before the Court. The onus is on the plaintiffs to bring themselves within the section.

The question of the form cannot in my opinion properly arise on the construction of the section. If extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances justify the arrest it should be irrespective of the question of form. To defendants' vessels so as to provide an asset on which the execution of this Court can issue is I think beyond the contemplation of the section.

On the general question of venue I express no opinion at this stage. As to the cases which were relied on by plaintiff as a precedent the one was a case of a junk (Action 208/1919) and I made the *ex parte* order. The action was for the delivery up of the junk and for damages for wrongful detention, and it was alleged in the affidavits (a) that the junk had been stolen from the anchorage at Honam and brought to Yau-mat typhoon-shelter and (b) that the defendant may take it out of the Colony. The action was for the return of the junk. The Court may find that there were "peculiar circumstances" at any rate, it is not analogous with the case before me.

In the other case (Action No. 7 of 1919) the *ex parte* order was made by Gompertz J. The action was for the return of the steamship, the subject of the arrest. And it was alleged that the ship was leaving the Colony before payment for the repairs, and after demand for payment had been made, the defendant having no assets within the jurisdiction other than the ship itself.

That case again is not analogous with the case before me. Whether *ex parte* orders which were made in those cases were justified, I am not called upon to decide. They were not challenged at the time, but they are distinguishable from the present case. The order for arrest is set aside and the security released.

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.

"A THOROUGHLY BAD CHARACTER."

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with using threats to a woman and demanding \$30 from her. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted.

The defendant is alleged to have used threats to the woman prior to the hearing of a case in Court some time ago. Whether or no defendant intended to prevent the woman from giving evidence is not clear, but the facts are that a man and a woman were charged, over a month ago, before Mr. Lindsell, with being in possession of dangerous weapons, namely, two choppers. The woman was discharged, but the man was sentenced to three months' hard labour. A re-hearing was subsequently applied for, and the man was discharged. The defendant in the present case is alleged to have been an interested party in the previous case.

After the complainant had given evidence, the following colloquy took place. Defendant: You are a deceitful person. You have brothers living in Siam and tried to kidnap my wife and take her there for the purpose of making her a prostitute? Complainant: Nothing of the sort.

Defendant: You were arrested last year for keeping a house of ill-fame? Complainant: I was arrested because of the silly doings of a little servant girl employed by me. I was subsequently released.

This, according to Police evidence, was correct. Defendant: I was away in the country on a holiday, and, on my return, my wife informed me that you had attempted to kidnap her? Complainant: She is not your wife; she was your sweetheart. I did not want to kidnap her.

You remember that I came to your house and scolded you about the matter. My wife and you both made oaths, smash, smash several bowls? I never did any such thing; I never intended to sell your wife. Mr. King: None of the parties has a good reputation; they all belong to a bad gang who are dangerous to the peace of the Colony.

Defendant: I was staying with her. She threw my goods into the street. My wife smashed her goods. I deny using threats of any sort towards her.

Mr. Lindsell: I am satisfied that you are a thoroughly bad character, and I shall require you to find sureties in \$200 to keep the peace and behave well towards complainant, for 12 months; in default, six months' imprisonment without hard labour.

Mr. King: Does it mean keep the peace as regards complainant, or generally? He might try to get at complainant some other way. Chinese methods are very peculiar.

Mr. Lindsell: Keep the peace generally.

TO THE CHILDREN OF HONGKONG.

A LETTER FROM PINKIE.

Miss Pinkie presents her compliments to all the children of Hongkong and begs to state that she isn't going to write this in the third person because I can't.

But I just wanted to tell you that I shall be so pleased if you will come to my Fairy Party in the Wood.

The Fairy Queen says it's my very own Party and I can ask anybody I like; so, of course, I ask you.

Some of the nice People out of story books are coming too, so you will meet lots of old friends. We have always been told that these People all "lived very happily ever after," but as one never heard of them or met them about anywhere, I was getting a little anxious. So I know you will be glad to see that they are all right, and what a charming Princess Cinderella makes, and what an attached couple Beauty and the Beast are (though you remember that nobody really liked the marriage), and what a comfortable soothing woman The Sleeping Beauty has turned out.

And oh, by-the-by, the Fairy Queen said particularly that, in case you do not quite understand the explanation which she dances to Molly, I am to tell you that, in an ordinary way of speaking, it is something like this:—

Babyland and Fairyland lie so near, so near each other By the stretching of a hand In the gulf between them spanned Baby Sister, Fairy Brother, Meet and greet upon the strand.

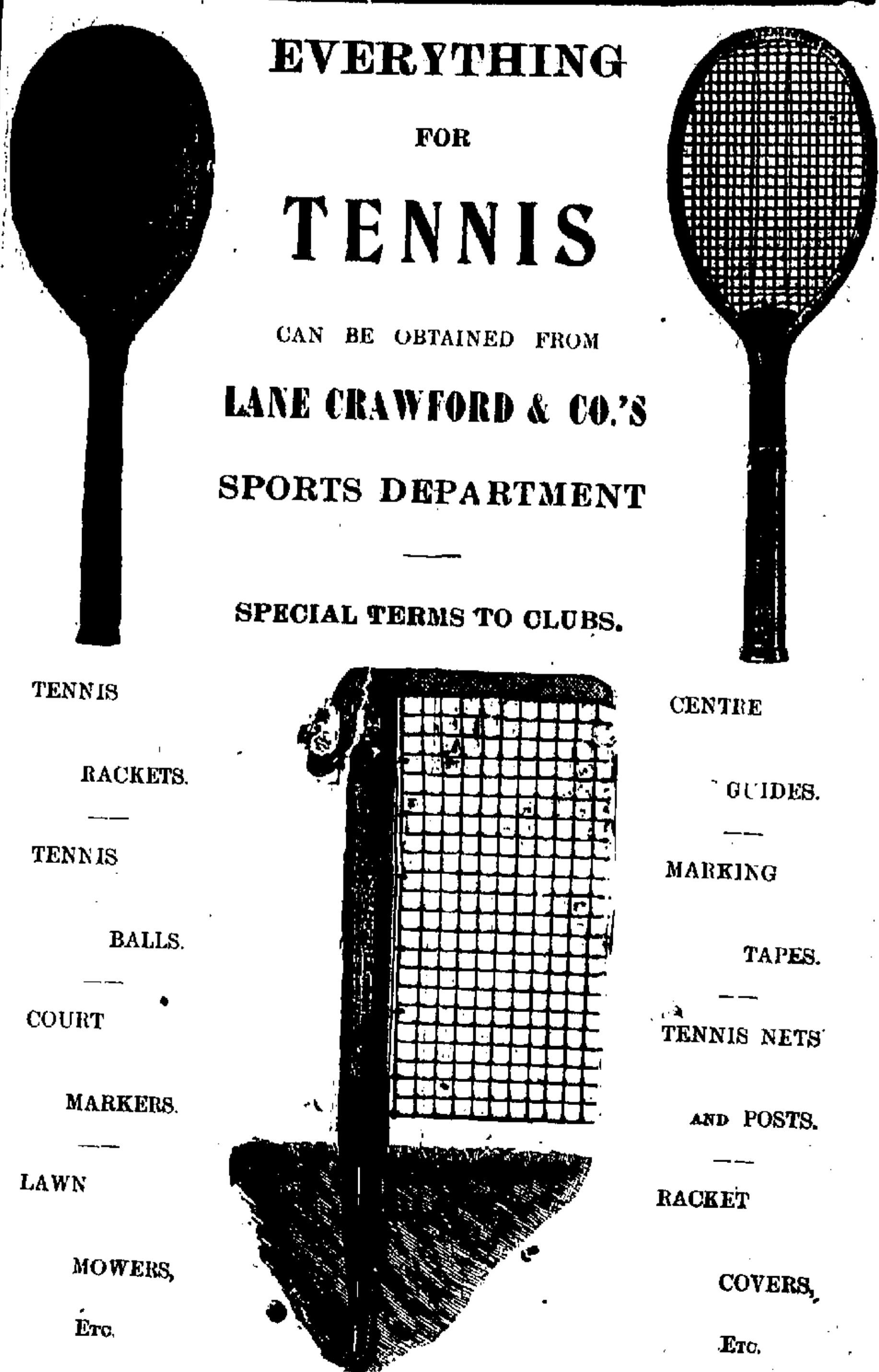
Trickles down Time's golden sand, Baby hearts grow human wholly Close the Gates of Fairyland And the veil is falling slowly We have lost our sprig of holly And we do not understand.

He who still would loose the chain, Still unbars the Gates of Faery Needs must stoop and humbly deign Seek the tiny path with pain Tread the way that does not vary Back through Babyland it lies To the long-lost Paradise To the Land of Youth again.

Whether the presence of the Grow-ups would be any addition to Babyland Society is a question for you to settle, but Fairy Queen says that, if they are wanted, that's how they've got to get there.

Tommy says you may take it from him it's a straight tip. I don't know what that means, but he says I'm to cork it down so I've corked it.—And I remain, Faithfully yours, PINKIE.

EVERYTHING
FOR
TENNIS
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.'S
SPORTS DEPARTMENT
SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS.



TENNIS
RACKETS.
TENNIS
BALLS.
COURT
MARKERS.
LAWN
MOWERS,
Etc.

CENTRE
GUIDES.
MARKING
TAPES.
TENNIS NETS
AND POSTS.
RACKET
COVERS,
Etc.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!
FREDONY & VAUDEVILLE CO.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
FREDONY PRESENTS

The Cosmopolitan Symphony.
Impersonating the World's Greatest Composers.
MISS ASTA ERIKSEN, a soprano with a wonderful voice;
MDLLE. LEONA, in her dancing creations.

SELECTED PICTURE PROGRAMME
CIRCUS MARY
produced by Lucius Henderson.
Prices \$1.50. \$1.00 and 70 cents.
Matinee—Thursday, March 13th, at 9.15 p.m.
IRIS
From the Play by Sir A. W. Pinero.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOGES ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

Just arrived
NEW
MILLINERY
Semi-trimmed Straws
and
Panamas.
Muslin Blouses, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE
THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a limited number of PUBLIC JUNKS will be put into service at the Peak District from FRIDAY, MARCH 14th.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Police Captain Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

WANTED.

BRITISH with a Good Knowledge of Exports. Give full particulars of experience, stating salary required, to—
Box 462.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [461]

TO LET.

A suite of THREE ROOMS to let, Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
BOOM No. 12, Fourth Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [402]

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

NO. 6 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Six Rooms with Furniture.
Reply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY [463]

FOR SALE

SEVERAL of DIESEL ENGINES by VICKERS, LTD., Barrow-in-Furness, now ready for delivery in Hongkong.
ABSTRACT OF SPECIFICATION.
Each S.T. consists of two 8 Cylinder four stroke reversing engines, one right hand, the other left.
Each Engine has Cylinders 14 1/2" diameter by 16" stroke and is designed to develop 800 B.H.P. at 280-300 R.P.M.
The S.T.s are designed for driving twin-screws and a complete set of propellers, propeller shafts, all gears, air-compressors, air receivers, auxiliaries and spare parts. The Engines, etc., however, are suitable for shore installations.
Arrangements might be made for erection and installation to be supervised by an expert of the makers.
Full Specifications and particulars may be obtained from the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (SOUTH CHINA), LTD., Marine Department, King's Buildings, Hongkong. Enquiries will also be received by any of the offices of the company in South China. [464]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where a tender from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent.
All broken, damaged and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case where the cargo is consigned by BILLS OF LADING to be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [463]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW

(FRIDAY), March 14th, 1919, at

2.00 P.M., at his Sales Room,

1900 LBS. ALUM CRYSTALS.

10 cases AUSTRALIAN BACON 3800 lbs.

in good condition.

Dealers especially invited to attend this

sale.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, March 11th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW

(FRIDAY), March 14th, 1919, at

2.00 P.M., at his Sales Room,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising—

Boots and Shoes, Silk Handkerchiefs,

Watches, Soap, Shirts, Collars, Straw Hats,

Serges, Moller Belts and a long line of

Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [394]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the

Members of the ASSOCIATION OF

EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF

HONGKONG will be held on WEDNES-

DAY, MARCH 26th, 1919, at 4 P.M.

precisely in the CHAMBER OF

COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK

BUILDING, for the following purpose:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts

of the Committee for the year ended

31st December, 1918.

(2) To elect a New Committee.

(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [460]

CARVALHO & CO.

DR. ANTHUR DE CARVALHO having

returned to the Colony, Mr. EDWARD

J. NORONHA, who has been acting during

his absence, ceases to be the Manager of the

above firm from this date.

CARVALHO & CO., [462]

Hongkong, March 11th, 1919.

ELIZA SCHUMACHER.

INFORMATION is desired as to the

whereabouts of ELIZA SCHUMACHER,

an American Citizen, believed to be in South

China. Something to her advantage.

GEO. K. HALL, BRITTON & CO.,

York Building,

Chater Road,

Hongkong. [435]

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in

Scotland, is open for engagements.

Mrs. McEWEN,

Government Civil Hospital. [441]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

21, Praya East,

Hongkong.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY

MANAGER or MANAGERESS. Appli-

cations should be sent to the

Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

[45]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER to teach

English Lessons to a Chinese Lady.

Apply to—

Box No. 19,

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [442]

WANTED.

WANTED by an old established and

well-known Manchester Piece Goods

House, AGENT on commission basis for

Hongkong and Swatow.

Address Box No. 423.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [439]

WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE or flat

Middle Level or Peak, from the End

of June; four or five Rooms; long lease

preferred.

Reply stating terms to—

Box No. 33,

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [416]

TO LET

2 ROOMS on the Ground Floor of

Hongkong Club Annex.

Apply to—

THE SECRETARY. [417]

TO LET.

From 16th April 1919.

1ST FLOOR, No. 32, NATHAN ROAD,

Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co's Premises).

Apply to—

SECRETARY

The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage

Company, Ltd. [466]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

INTIMATIONS

TO-DAY

ANNUAL SHOW

of

FLOWERS and VEGETABLES

in the

BOTANIC GARDENS,

2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission... \$1.

(Children: Half-Price).

MRS. GURNER will present

the Prizes at 5 P.M.

Military Band will play.

Tea obtainable in Gardens.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN.

Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [436]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY

GENERAL MEETING of the Members

of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in

the Club House 10 MORROW (FRIDAY),

MARCH 14th, 1919, at 6.30 P.M.

By Order, E. DES VÈUX,

Secretary. [435]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEETING of Members interested in

the next RACE MEETING will be held in

the Jockey Club Offices, on MONDAY

next, MARCH 17th, current, at 5 P.M.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course, [431]

Hongkong, March 6th, 1919.

THE GREEN ISLAND COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-

HOLDERS in the Company will be held at

the Offices of the Company, St. George's

Building, Chater Road, Hongkong,

on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH,

1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for

the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts

and the Report of the Directors for the year

ending 31st December, 1918 and declaring a

Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th

March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd

March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, March 6th, 1919. [426]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

SIXTIETH YEARLY MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company

will be held at the Company's Office, St.

George's Buildings, at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNES-

DAY, MARCH 20th, 1919, for the purpose of

presenting the Report of the Directors

together with a Statement of Accounts to

31st December, 1918, and electing Directors

and Auditors.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will

be CLOSED from 19th March to the 26th

March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents. [466]

Hongkong, March 11th, 1919.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,

LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-

HOLDERS of the above Company will be

held at the Offices of the General Agents,

Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, MARCH

27th, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of re-

ceiving the Report and Statement of Accounts

for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th

March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.,

INTIMATION

SPEY

ROYAL

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. 118

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VÈUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 13TH, 1919.

DEMOMILISATION AND

INDUSTRY.

It is doubtful whether sufficient attention

has been paid by the public to the vast

influence which the demobilisation of men

from the army may have upon the future

of our commerce and industry. Natural-

ly, when the Armistice was signed there

was at once a great clamour upon all

sides that the soldiers should be im-

mediately released to return to their occu-

pations in civil life which they had for-

saken for active service. From Hong-

kong telegrams were dispatched to the

Authorities pointing out how necessary it

was, in the interests of British trade,

that those who had been taken from

China and might be regarded, in view

of their previous training, as experts in

Far Eastern commerce should be sent

back at the earliest possible moment to

fill the positions awaiting them. We know

that the necessities of the Old Country

demanded the return of thousands of

men and other industrial workers, and

it is probable that there are few

trades or professions which have not

advanced some claim or other for

preferential treatment. But after all

is said and done, the "specialists" and

the "pivotal" men can only be a tithe

of the whole. When they have resumed

the work for which they are equipped

by long experience—and judging from

published figures everything humanly

possible is being done to expedite their

transfer—a great bulk of the army will

still remain untouched. For four years

we had a nation in arms. All the various

strata of human society were represented

and what is to become now of the un-

skilled labourer of the market, the good

education and general knowledge, and of

those who, torn from old associations and

hab

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BRISA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON:—

S.S. "WALTON HALL" sailing March 22nd.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" sailing April 16th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"TAMSUI"	On 13th Mar. 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Mar. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Mar. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHEYAN"	On 15th Mar. 2 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 16th Mar. 5 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 17th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 18th Mar. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 96

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupies 9 to 10 Days).

"HAINONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 18th Mar. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 21st Mar. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

(WESTWARD)

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
* NORE	14th March	20th April	2nd May
* NOVARA	14th March	23rd April	3rd May
NELLORE	12th April	18th May	27th May

* Will take same bottom Cargo for Rotterdam.—Not available for passengers.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	15th March, Noon	31st March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe.
NELLORE	13th March, Noon	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SHIDZUOKA MARU" 12,000 tons	19th Mar. at 11 A.M.
	"AKI MARU" 12,000 tons	26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" 9,600 tons	31st Mar. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, and KOBE	INABA MARU ... SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU ... 15,933 tons SAT. 25th Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRUBES, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU ... 13,760 tons WED. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons WED. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK
AKITA MARU ... 9,000 tons SAT. 16th Mar. at 11 A.M.

For date of sailing Apply at the Company's Office
§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEW SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... MON. 5th May, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila, Hongkong.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 202 and 203

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	5th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April From YOKOHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April From YOKOHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May From YOKOHAMA.
TENTO MARU	22,000	5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING, OBUS, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,000	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275

T. DAIGO, MANAGER
King's Building.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons	On or about 1st April.
	"SEIRA" 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 26th May.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons	On or about 9th April.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,

TELEPHONE 740.

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O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELEBES MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th March.
"ALPS MARU" ... Saturday, 29th March.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... Middle of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Friday, 14th March. (via Singapore)

"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 17th March.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 13th March, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" April 3rd, 1919.
"CHINA" April 24th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
100 House Street, Tel. 1543.

Prince's Building.

